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THE COURT: The first thing we ought to do is, the business of this conference today is first briefly hear from the government about the superseding indictment that's been filed. Briefly tell us how it's different than the preceding indictment. And then we will have the arraignment process. There is some other issues that I would like to discuss with all of you.

Before we do that, we should note that there is an interpreter, Turkish language interpreter, and ask Mr. Zarrab if he's able to understand these proceedings with the help of the interpreter.

DEFENDANT ZARRAB: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just briefly, because the superseding indictment has been filed publicly and it speaks for itself, you don't have to go through the whole thing. Just give us a heads-up very briefly how it differs from the prior indictment.

MR. KAMARAJU: Certainly, your Honor the principal two differences between the superseding indictment and the prior indictment is, one, this indictment adds a defendant, Mohammed Zarrab, and then adds a number of overt acts which begin at page 14 of the superseding indictment relating to the same conspiracy. There are no new charges in this indictment against Mr. Zarrab.

THE COURT: Mr. Brafman, I think I'll turn to you and ask you whether you have received and reviewed the superseding

indictment S2 15 Cr. 867 with Mr. Zarrab?

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes, your Honor. We have received it.

We have reviewed it with Mr. Zarrab. He is prepared to be arraigned on the indictment and enter a plea of not guilty.

But I would like to be heard because I think this superseding indictment in many ways dramatically changes the tenor of this prosecution.

THE COURT: You want to be heard now before we do the formal arraignment?

MR. BRAFMAN: I think regardless of my argument today,
I think the defendant will still have to be arraigned. If the
Court takes action against the indictment at a later time,
subject to our application, I think still think he probably
needs to be arraigned. We may as well just do that, if your
Honor approves.

THE COURT: You said that you have received it and reviewed it with Mr. Zarrab.

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Zarrab, you reviewed this superseding indictment with Mr. Brafman?

DEFENDANT ZARRAB: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I forget. Did you want me to read it publicly or are you waiving its public reading?

MR. BRAFMAN: We are waiving its public reading, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Zarrab is entering a plea of not guilty, is that correct?

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes, sir.

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DEFENDANT ZARRAB: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else that you think needs to happen in connection with just the arraignment?

MR. BRAFMAN: No, sir.

THE COURT: You have the floor.

MR. BRAFMAN: Your Honor, I have had this happen on occasion before, so I'm not trying to understand how it works and certainly not privy to the inner workings of the U.S. Attorney's Office or its grand jury proceedings.

But we were on a conference call with the Court shortly before we received this indictment. The Court, in good faith with counsel, was scheduling motions that we had to file by certain dates and also scheduling hearings. And I don't think there was any word said by the government to alert either counsel or the Court to the fact that as we were probably speaking, the plan was to file a superseding indictment because we got it a couple of days later. I'm not suggesting bad faith. I just think it doesn't make any sense to me that what's happened now changes the whole tenor of this prosecution in many ways.

First of all, they have added a defendant, Mohammed Zarrab, who is the brother of the defendant at trial. And I

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believe, and I think I'm right and I'll ask the government to confirm, I don't believe they have any intention of arresting Mr. Zarrab or extraditing him so he would be here to defend himself against these serious charges prior to the date that's set for trial. What they have accomplished is they had added a defendant who will not be at trial to defend himself, and he comes to the table with substantial baggage which is highly prejudicial that's charged to him, and he is not in any way by the indictment or by any other evidence, I suggest, tied to my client other than the fact they happen to be brothers.

As far as I know, that's not a sufficient basis to charge someone as a codefendant in a criminal case simply because they share the same last name.

THE COURT: My understanding is that he is Turkish and lives in Turkey?

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes, sir. That's my understanding.

Unless they surprise me that they have no intention of trying to get him to this courtroom prior to trial. So what we will have is a trial that involves a defendant who they have injected into this case, and they have injected companies and organizations, some of them highly prejudicial, which lends itself to I think substantial prejudice to my client in particular.

And we have a defendant who I believe is going to be not at the table to defend himself, and we are left trying to

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distance ourself from someone who shares the last name of my client but without the ability to have that person actually defend himself.

And what they have done in terms of changing the tenor of the indictment, respectfully, your Honor, they have added by reference companies that we have had, I believe, nothing to do with and also have not tried to investigate or research.

Mahan Air, for example, was never a term that we used when our expert searched hundreds of thousands of e-mails to see if there was any relevance to our client.

In addition, Judge, there is also a reference to a terrorist organization that we have nothing to do with, that if his brother has something to do with I will also be shocked. But nevertheless, that is now in the case and a money transfer case, which we were and are prepared to defend, and I think we have very strong defenses to it, we are now burdened with the fact that maybe jury selection will be overwhelmed by this issue as an issue which has nothing to do with my client, which even if it has something to do with his brother, and we dispute that as well, will nevertheless cloud these proceedings unless the Court takes the action we will respectfully suggest in writing.

We think this is a duplications indictment. We think the conspiracy that they allege with Mr. Mohammed Zarrab is completely separate and apart from the conspiracy charged in

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this case against my client. And if I can respectfully refer your Honor to paragraph 9 of the indictment, which appears --

THE COURT: What page?

MR. BRAFMAN: Page 5, I believe, your Honor. In the lower right-hand corner of the last paragraph before the words the defendants, you will see that they are now suggesting that Mahan Air, we have nothing to do with, I submit, and were never charged being a participant with, is alleged to have handled goods for, among other organizations, Hezbollah, which is a well-known terrorist organization that I think would be well known to prospective jurors. It will, in my opinion, dramatically change the tenor of these proceedings.

And by injecting it into the indictment with a defendant principally tied to it, who they have no intention of arresting and producing prior to the trial date, suggests to me that this is totally unfair and inappropriate and something that the Court should hold them to task on because a case that all of us believe we would be trying in January has now been dramatically changed.

I don't want to overstate that, but as a trial lawyer I, and I think your Honor well knows, there are cases where a reference to a terrorist organization that we submit has nothing to do with the defendant will nevertheless be so prejudicial under 403, that evidence, even if probative against Mr. Mohammed Zarrab, would not be admitted against Mr. Reza

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1 Zarrab.

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And just to do it this way suggests to me somewhat of a reckless approach of trying to prejudice these proceedings. At the very least, we are going to need to schedule new motions, which we did not need to address or the Court didn't need to rule on, and they are separate and apart from the sanction motions. However much I hate to burden the Court in delaying the scheduling, it's a burden on us as well because to be candid with you, your Honor, Mr. Zarrab has spent enormous resources and personnel power to investigate the entities that were listed in the original indictment.

THE COURT: Against him?

MR. BRAFMAN: Against him. And against the codefendants who, I might also add, they are not coming to trial either. And we are prepared to address the suggestion that Mr. Zarrab has ties to Al Nafees Exchange, which is really operated by his father, and I think we can show that the government is simply wrong on that.

I don't even know how we begin to address this new allegation. And to suggest that the new indictment is ok because it doesn't add charges against Mr. Zarrab I think is somewhat disingenuous because it changes the entire tenor of this case.

THE COURT: Just procedurally, you think this is not something that we could deal with in the motions in limine

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stage that you want to drop references, etc.? Just something to think about, whether it's a separate motion to dismiss or whatever.

MR. BRAFMAN: It's my understanding that if a defendant does not file a motion to dismiss based on duplicity that you may be held to have waived that issue in the event of a conviction. And it's my understanding from the little time we have had to look at the law that that has to be done pretrial, and we are prepared to try and brief that expeditiously.

In addition, your Honor, for the first time there is a real issue for severance. And I think if you sever the case against Mohammed Zarrab, I'm not certain that's appropriate to address in a motion in limine. But if we can't do it any other way, yes, it will be a motion in limine.

I must suggest, your Honor, that merely taking out that reference, even if you do, the prejudicial reference, which will be good by itself, doesn't solve the preparation problem. This indictment for the first time appears that the defendant being involved, at least through a brother, in an organization called Mahan Air. He has no ownership interest in Mahan Air, he has nothing to do with Mahan Air, and I don't think there is any documentation that we have certainly seen — and while we have not searched for it, we have not seen it — that ties Mr. Zarrab to Mahan Air, this Mr. Zarrab, the one

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that we are representing. I'm not certain you can do that.

You can just inject a defendant who you have no intention of bringing to the bar of justice because he is beyond the jurisdiction, and yet then burden the defendant on trial with having to defend that case and do it essentially on the eve of trial which is something we will need to address later in this proceeding. I'm not certain, Judge, it can be done on a motion in limine.

THE COURT: I'll leave that to you. But you are saying also at the least you need more discovery or more investigation.

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes. On the issue of discovery, your Honor, several weeks ago we had gotten the last tranche, which was approximately 60,000 e-mails or records, to my recollection. Your Honor, we filed a motion or a letter of bill of particulars several months ago, and the response from the government has not been helpful at all, because somewhere in the middle of these millions of documents there are certain documents which I think the government will respond to. We have not been provided with the name of any human being who will perhaps be a live witness who we will have to cross-examine.

If they are going to do this on the basis of documents, then I think, because we are rapidly approaching a trial, even if the Court grants an adjournment, we should have

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the documents they intend to rely on at trial. I see no prejudice to the government if they do that.

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In addition, your Honor, to the extent that they are going to rely on a summary chart prepared by an FBI agent, which tends to tie certain e-mails to certain issues, then I think the sooner we have that, the easier it will be to prepare this case for trial. And there are a number of people at counsel table who are experienced criminal defense lawyers in addition to me, and we have never been in the case where, quite frankly, we are in the dark in some respects as to how the government intends to prove the theory of its case because from the documents we looked at originally, we don't see that proof with respect to the original charges. And with respect to the new charges, it's impossible, physically impossible for us to go back and review another million, the same millions of records, and add new search terms. It took months of 30 people working around the clock basically to search the terms that were available from the first indictment. This is a real undertaking.

THE COURT: I will hear from the government at this point in response to Mr. Brafman, but preliminarily ask, in light of S2, are you claiming additional discovery to the defense. Is there more that's going to be submitted to the defense?

MR. KAMARAJU: Your Honor, we have turned over all

discovery with respect to the conduct alleged in the S2 indictment weeks ago.

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THE COURT: From your point of view, there is no more discovery.

MR. KAMARAJU: The e-mails that Mr. Brafman were referring to are the e-mails upon which the S2 indictment is based. They have had those for a period of time. The government has continuously offered to discuss the evidence and has identified particular e-mail accounts, for example, that we believe to have been used by representatives of designated parties. Those are obviously material documents to the prosecution and we will continue to discuss the evidence with defense counsel.

There are still several months before trial begins. We are not in a position to offer any sort of exhibit list or propose summary charts or witness lists because the government is still preparing its case. But we are certainly willing to discuss the evidence and we do not anticipate any further e-mail productions with respect to the S2 indictment. To the extent the government receives any new discovery, we will promptly turn it over to defense counsel and the same offer will stand. That's where discovery is with respect to the indictment, your Honor.

MR. BRAFMAN: Your Honor, if I may, I think if we went back and checked the proceedings, we would see that at the bail

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hearing or shortly after bail was denied, the government

suggested that they would be able to turn over discovery within

a month. We got the last tranche just several weeks ago. It's

been four or five months of this coming out. It's also

overwhelming.

And it's inconceivable to me that, as we speak, the government does not know what specific documents they had to rely on in order to secure this indictment. There has to be a basket of e-mails or wire transfers or documents that are specifically earmarked by the government as potential exhibits for the trial of this case. And rather than saying to us that we have everything, can go find it, I think they should be required to at least give us the materials -- I'm not asking for witness lists. At least the materials that they relied on in bringing these charges. And I can't imagine any prejudice to the government. It's not going to be exclusive of any additional exhibits that they want to offer at trial. And if they are not prepared to give me a summary chart, we will accept their representation on that. But certainly they must know what exhibits in this trove of exhibits that were in discovery were relied on in order to suggest a link by this defendant to Mahan Air. And I think we should be given a roadmap rather than saying to us, go look at everything we have given you, again, because I submit to you, Judge, I can't do that again.

THE COURT: I hear you. Is that what you were suggesting, that you would be willing to discuss with Mr. Brafman?

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MR. KAMARAJU: Two points with respect to that, your Honor.

First of all, the overt acts section with respect to each of the designated — these lay out in detail the documents that support the charges. For example, there are specific e-mails with dates which reference the companies involved, which reference the subject matter, including with respect to the Mahan Airlines. I think the suggestion that sort of defense counsel was at sea in the face —

THE COURT: You think what?

MR. KAMARAJU: The suggestion that defense counsel was at sea without any guidance in the face of an indictment that is well over 20 pages and lists multiple overt acts is a little bit incredible.

THE COURT: Forgetting the incredible part, you are the one that made the suggestion that you would be happy to talk to defense counsel. What would you be happy to talk to him about?

MR. KAMARAJU: What we have done in the past, your Honor is we have, for example, identified specific e-mail accounts and said, these are the e-mail accounts that we believe have been used by employees or representatives of

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Mellat Exchange. These e-mail accounts we believe have been used by those individuals.

MR. BRAFMAN: Judge, e-mail accounts. If I identified an e-mail account that was US.Government, it could involve hundreds of thousands of e-mails that have nothing to do with this case. They have identified e-mail accounts, but the e-mails accounts have literally hundreds of thousands of entries and missives during the relevant time period.

THE COURT: There are two things that come out of this. One, if in fact you need more time, you'll get it from me for your own preparation. Two, you ought to take him up on his offer to have conversations with you and see if that advances things for you in any respect or if you are still -- I won't say at sea, but if you are still unclear what it is that they are intending to rely upon. I think both things should happen.

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: His bigger point about prejudice, we are not arguing the motion at the moment. But he raised it, so let's hear what you anticipate you would say in response to such a motion.

MR. KAMARAJU: Certainly, your Honor. And the government will be happy to respond, obviously, if and when a motion is filed.

THE COURT: Of course there are already two other

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defendants in this case, codefendants, and he has raised a point now there is three. And what role, if any, they are going to play at the trial of this case, in person or not in person, seems unlikely. I don't know if it's unlikely or not. I defer to you.

MR. KAMARAJU: Initially with respect to the point that the government has no intention of attempting to arrest or detain these individuals, the government certainly intends to seek the arrest of all of the defendants listed in the indictment. There is obviously a procedure that's involved there and it is not a matter of simply finding somebody in the U.S. But the government's intent and its actions will be to attempt to arrest these individuals, regardless of whether any of these individuals are ever brought before the Court for purposes of trial. All of them are coconspirators of the defendants. So evidence with respect to those coconspirators, whether it's statements or actions, would all be admissible against Mr. Zarrab.

They have that discovery. We have had the discussion as to further communications, but they have that discovery and all of that evidence would be subject for trial.

Now, as to the broader point, from the very beginning the indictment, the superseding indictment, charged Reza Zarrab with violating U.S. sanctions by enabling Iranian designated entities to access the U.S. financial system when they should

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not have otherwise been able to do so. As made clear in the original indictments, the basis for those sanctions, among other things, were sanctions related to weapons of mass destruction proliferation, activity on behalf of the IRGC.

For example, NIOC and NICO are entities that are identified in the original superseding indictment as being related to the IRGC. At no point in the indictment or during the proceedings does the government suggest that those were the only designated entities that Mr. Zarrab's business was involved with.

What in fact the second superseding indictment does is provides the specificity that defense counsel has been complaining about. It identifies more clearly other designated entities that the defendant's business was involved in.

I understand Mr. Brafman is taking the position now that his client has nothing to do with Mahan Air. That's an issue for trial. And at trial the government is very confident that they will be able to prove Reza Zarrab's connection to acts taken both by himself and the coconspirators to help a number of designated entities, be they Bank Mellat, Mellat Exchange, or Mahan Air.

Your Honor, the idea that this somehow fundamentally changes the tenor of the prosecution, the case is what it's always been about, Mr. Zarrab's participation in sanctions-violating activities. We have simply identified

another especially designated entity that he aided.

I don't believe that there is any merit to the suggestion that the case has been drastically changed or a terrorist organization has been injected into the case improperly. The reason why Mahan Air was designated by OFAC is, among other reasons, their facilitation of activities by both IRGC Qods Force, and other terrorist organizations. That's the reason for the designation. That's why it's identified. It has nothing to do with an attempt to interject any improper consideration into the --

MR. BRAFMAN: Your Honor, if I may, and I don't think we should beat this issue to death, but the record that was just made by the government is in some degrees I think disingenuous. There has been no attempt, to our knowledge, in the four or five months since the defendant has been arrested and remanded to arrest the original two codefendants who are in the case.

To be perfectly candid, I could care less than them because they were ministerial employees in many ways. And to our belief, if they were produced and brought here, they would provide exculpatory evidence against Mr. Zarrab in many, many important regards. To suggest that the Court, with a straight face, that by first injecting NIOC and IRGC, not terrorist organizations that are household names, certainly not to the American public and certainly not to jurors in the Southern

District, is the same as now adding Hezbollah, which is known by many to be a terrorist organization that targets Americans targets, Israeli citizens, and to suggest that doesn't change the playing field, I think is just plain wrong.

In addition to which, they are not tying it to the defendant. They are tying it to his brother, who they will have no ability, in my opinion, to bring here by the time this case comes to trial or even if the trial was adjourned for a year. And I think they understand that and they understand that perfectly well.

And to the extent that you suddenly pick someone and suggest that because we now label him a coconspirator, everything that person has done with respect to Mahan Air is now something that this jury and this Court and the public should consider in this case is just something that I don't think your Honor can allow to stand.

We will address the discovery issues with the government and we will take you up, sir, respectfully, on your offer to give us more time if we feel that we need it. But initially what we would like to discuss with the Court is obviously the hearings that are now scheduled for the 30th, confirm certain scheduling, and also confirm certain ministerial issues that we have with the production to date, the preparation for the hearings, and we also want to then have the ability on the 30th to bring to the Court's attention the

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requests we will need for an adjournment, if you will, of the scheduled trial date by virtue of the new indictment. And in the interim, we will also try and prepare and file as soon as possible a motion addressing the duplicity issue and also the addition of the defendant Mohammed Zarrab.

THE COURT: Do you think these steps that we are about to talk about the schedule of are interrelated or can they proceed independently as they have been, so to speak? You know what I mean?

MR. BRAFMAN: I think we can proceed on the 30th with the hearing or hearings that the Court has scheduled; and that is, you already scheduled a hearing on the iPhone warrant. We believe that even after the government's response, the Court will believe that a brief hearing at which Agent McReynolds will be required to testify will be required in response to the Franks motion because I think whatever the government says on paper I think we have opened an issue that I think requires evidentiary testimony or sworn testimony before the Court.

But, Judge, I think we should stick to the schedule for the hearings or we will never make any progress. I think those issues may impact on how the rest of the case proceeds, depending on what your Honor does.

THE COURT: Sure. A few things technically. One is, we discussed this -- I forget if we discussed it in court or on the phone. Especially as we get closer to these proceedings,

we really need to have one defense counsel as the liaison counsel to the Court, which is I'm understanding is you, Mr. Brafman.

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Very hard for me to get letters from or much less phone calls to chambers, what's the status of my letter, that kind of thing. I really would like all defense letters to come from you, even if somebody else understandably helped prepare it or primarily was involved in the preparation.

MR. BRAFMAN: I will alert counsel to that issue, and I understand your Honor's concern. Certainly with respect to the severance issues, with respect to the issues we raised concerning duplicity, our office will submit the letters or the motions, and we will try and prevail on the cocounsel to let us handle the other issues that are now addressed to the Court.

THE COURT: I'm not suggesting you can't get that help, but it's how they come to the Court.

MR. BRAFMAN: I understand.

THE COURT: Second, on Thursday, I think it was, the government submitted some of the affidavits of the witnesses for the first portions, so to speak, of the hearing.

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: The government did that by, as far as the Court is concerned, by e-mail to Ms. Murray. That doesn't work. It's got to come to chambers. Were these things filed

on the docket? That's the best.

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MR. BRAFMAN: I think they were filed under seal.

THE COURT: Is that right? The transmittal letter doesn't mention seal. It just says by e-mail.

MR. KAMARAJU: No, your Honor. We intended to simply provide them to chambers in advance of the hearing. We can submit hard copies directly to chambers. We did not file them electronically.

THE COURT: Are they sealed or not sealed?

MR. KAMARAJU: No, they are not sealed.

THE COURT: They could be filed on the docket, right?

MR. KAMARAJU: They could be, your Honor.

THE COURT: And should be, right. From my point of view, the issue I'm raising is the e-mail to Ms. Murray is too specific. If it's on the docket, anybody in chambers can get it.

MR. KAMARAJU: We understand.

THE COURT: Everything should be filed. There are rare instances where something is under seal, in which case we have a process for dealing with that, but everything else should be filed and should be simultaneously delivered hard copy, if you would, to chambers.

MR. KAMARAJU: Absolutely, your Honor.

THE COURT: Perfect. That applies to the defense as well. But I'm speaking specifically about this e-mail that

came on Thursday, I think. The bottom line is, nobody got to see it until today because it wasn't noticed.

MR. BRAFMAN: Your Honor, I also want to address the issue of the hearings.

THE COURT: Before we get to that, let me just see if, process wise, what was filed by e-mail are direct affidavit exhibits relating to let's say so-called first portion of the hearings or first hearing, not the *Franks* hearing, right?

MR. KAMARAJU: That's correct, your Honor.

MR. BRAFMAN: Well, to some extent. But what they have avoided doing, and I can understand it, is that there is no affidavit from the key agent, in our judgment, who handled the whole proceeding in Florida.

THE COURT: As discussed in their transmittal letter. Is that what you are saying?

MR. BRAFMAN: No. In the transmittal letter I think all they say is these are the affidavits we are filing, and they didn't file any affidavit from an agent who I think is the case agent, or one of them, Special Agent Geissler, who is present in the courtroom. If they don't want to file an affidavit from him, they can have him available to testify, which is perfectly acceptable, but I thought the Court's order required that to provide an affidavit from all of the agents who were going to be relevant on the suppression issue.

THE COURT: Who they are going to call.

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MR. BRAFMAN: Then I would like him available as a witness to the extent --

THE COURT: We will get to that in a minute. As to your letter, that's my question as well. You think you prevail at the hearing, so to speak, based on the affidavits of these four people, is that right?

MR. KAMARAJU: Yes, your Honor. The government's original position is we think we prevail as a matter of law.

Even though the affidavit was submitted, we believe we would prevail --

THE COURT: To the extent that there is some gap, according to the defense counsel, that goes to whether you prevail or not prevail, do you intend to adduce any further evidence than these four affidavits?

MR. KAMARAJU: No, your Honor. That's what the defendant and the government intends to provide.

THE COURT: You will do that with that what you will, but they are not calling anybody else and they nevertheless think that they will meet the burden of proof, I guess is what they are saying, based on these four affidavits for the first portion of the hearing.

MR. BRAFMAN: Will I have the ability to call witnesses at the hearing?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BRAFMAN: I would like them to be advised of the

fact that I think Agent Geissler is an essential witness to this witness and that she should make him available on the date of the hearing and provide me with what ordinarily be 3500 material for that agent were they to call him.

And he was the case agent. And based on my careful reading of the affidavits that have been produced, he was conspicuously kept out of the information I've been given and yet all of the other agents and customs agents, to my understanding of what happened, were essentially taking direction from him throughout this ordeal. I think not having him produce an affidavit is something that may be their strategy. But if we are going to have a hearing, so that the Court can understand that all of the customs agents were essentially taking their marching orders from the FBI agents, that's the entire issue that we are discussing.

THE COURT: On cross-examination you would ask those four that very question, right, as one way of adducing or supporting the point you are making.

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes. I think if Agent Geissler were called, it would save the Court a tremendous amount of time. But whether you would agree with me or not, I think it would quickly establish that everything that was happening at Miami Airport that day was carefully orchestrated by the FBI. The customs people were just following orders.

MR. KAMARAJU: I would just note that one of the

affidavits that the government provided was from a CBP officer who could testify as to the communications and in fact, I believe, in the affidavit itself describe the communications that occurred between CBP and the FBI on cross-examination.

Mr. Brafman could ask him all of the questions that he wanted.

In addition, the government has put forth other FBI agents who are involved in the arrest. Mr. Brafman has more than enough witnesses to establish whatever point he thinks he can make with that information, especially with Geissler's role, and it is not going to add to that in any way.

THE COURT: He thinks it's dispositive.

MR. KAMARAJU: If the issue is, as Mr. Brafman has framed it, is the coordination between CBP and FBI, that issue has been spoken to both from the CBP perspective and the FBI perspective in the affidavits already submitted to the Court.

THE COURT: The agent will be here at the trial, I take it.

MR. BRAFMAN: At the hearing.

THE COURT: At the hearing.

MR. KAMARAJU: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Brafman would be able to call him as his witness, it seems to me. I think we would go through the direct and cross and redirect of the first four witnesses, and then are you planning to call other witnesses?

MR. BRAFMAN: No your Honor. I think we have an

1 affidavit from Mr. Zarrab and I think based on our 2 understanding from the government, they cannot call him because 3 he is the defendant, but his affidavit is part of the record that your Honor in fact has relied on in ordering a hearing. 4 5 THE COURT: And you would want to examine the agent at 6 the hearing. 7 I think I will have no choice, but I can MR. BRAFMAN: 8 make that decision after we have heard the testimony from the 9 other people who the government intends to call, but I think 10 the need for him to specifically testify might become apparent 11 from that testimony. THE COURT: Or not. 12 13 MR. BRAFMAN: Or not. I just want to make sure he is 14 available. 15 THE COURT: I think he should be available, right? 16 MR. KAMARAJU: Yes, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Now, on November 11, I endorsed your 18 letter which talks about the scheduling and made some 19 relatively minor changes. That works for all of you, I hope. 20 MR. BRAFMAN: I believe so, yes, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: One was just to shorten up the reply 22 brief. Another was the direct testimony affidavits for the

Franks part of the proceeding, if there is a hearing, right. That's the 24th now. And also to give the Court more time between the motion and the hearing to make a determination for

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you. And then minor, on November 30 to start at 9:15.

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: We do have, if I remember correctly a schedule for submissions with respect to the *Franks* portion already agreed to, right?

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: That's it for me, I think, in terms of scheduling. Did you have some more questions?

MR. BRAFMAN: The government has filed a letter

November 10 with the Court. Without referring to the substance

of the letter, because they have asked the Court to keep it

under seal, we would just note our objection --

THE COURT: I didn't think they had. Is that under seal? It's not marked --

MR. BRAFMAN: It's marked, submitted by hand and under seal.

MR. KAMARAJU: Yes, your Honor. With respect to the defense's request to provide the affidavit to certain individuals, that was filed under seal by the government.

MR. BRAFMAN: We would object to it being filed under seal, your Honor. In the letter itself they talk about how the people in Turkey understand the nature of these proceedings.

In fact, they reference a suggestion that they have attempted to meet with Justice Department officials on this issue. And I don't understand the reason for it to be sealed.

THE COURT: Hold on a second. Maybe I'm not understanding --

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MR. BRAFMAN: I can hand up the letter.

THE COURT: -- if we are talking about the same letter or not. This is a letter dated November 10?

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes, sir. It's addressed to you and we were copied.

THE COURT: You are not talking about the letter that encloses the four affidavits?

MR. BRAFMAN: No, sir. It's a letter. I think your deputy has it.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. You were saying, Mr. Brafman?

I am familiar with this letter.

MR. BRAFMAN: I don't believe this should be filed under seal and I believe that we should have the right to try and obtain the document in there or verify the document in there that this discussion can't be sealed because it really prevents us from doing our job if we can't obviously try and have these discussions with people both in this administration and in the Turkish government.

The whole purpose of the document relates obviously to the point we intend to make at the *Franks* hearing, and that affidavit that the Court relied on in issuing the warrant left out, on purpose, certain very, very important materials that they had available, which questioned the integrity of the very

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document the agent primarily relied on in her affidavit to the magistrate.

THE COURT: I get it. Did you want to comment? Just so that everybody understands what we are talking about, this is in relation to expanding or not the protective order. Is that fair enough, making an exception to the protective order?

MR. BRAFMAN: I think making an exception with this document — because the whole purpose of the Franks hearing is to be able to use the report in Turkey, which I think the government there would confirm is not a valid report, which was widely publicized but conspicuously left out of the affidavit to the magistrate judge, who then issued the search warrant. Had it been referenced in those materials, made known to the magistrate, the magistrate might have understood why relying on a report that has already been declared by the government in that country to be noncredible is an important consideration.

THE COURT: Maybe we could explain a little bit better so everybody understands what the issue is. I do and you do.

MR. KAMARAJU: Certainly, your Honor. With respect to the request that we understand --

THE COURT: There is currently existing a protective order, right?

MR. KAMARAJU: Yes.

THE COURT: That has been agreed to by the defense and by the government and ultimately submitted to me after you had

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agreed and that protective order says what information is disseminated to whom.

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MR. KAMARAJU: That's right. And there is --

THE COURT: Now there was some disagreement between the government and the defense as to how you could, in a particular instance, make an exception to the protective order. I asked you to meet and confer and see if you could resolve that. You met and conferred. There was some movement, let's say. But there was not agreement to the liking of defense counsel. And in particular there is a document. And if you could explain your respective positions with respect to that document.

MR. KAMARAJU: Certainly. With respect to the protective order there are two separate requests pending, as far as we understand.

THE COURT: This is one of them.

MR. KAMARAJU: This is one. The request your Honor was just referring to was to modify the protective order with respect to everybody. The way the government understands the second request, the request we are discussing, is a motion under the current protective order as it stands for authorization to provide a Turkish police report.

THE COURT: A Turkish police report.

MR. KAMARAJU: Sorry. My apology. Actually, to release a search warrant affidavit that discusses, among other

things, a Turkish police report.

THE COURT: A search warrant affidavit prepared by -MR. KAMARAJU: By an FBI agent and submitted in

connection with the search of Mr. Zarrab --

THE COURT: Submitted to a magistrate judge and obtained a warrant as a result from the magistrate judge which resulted in the production of a lot of materials that Mr. Brafman is raising a concern about.

MR. KAMARAJU: That's right. Mr. Brafman and the defense has filed a motion to suppress the results of that search, which was done pursuant to the warrant obtained from that search warrant affidavit.

What defense counsel now has requested is that they be able to provide that affidavit to the Turkish Ministry of Justice.

THE COURT: The Turkish Ministry of Justice, right, which they couldn't do under the protective order as it's currently written.

MR. KAMARAJU: That's right. But I want to make this clear for the Court, the reason why they want to provide the affidavit, as the government understands it, is the affidavit discusses a police report prepared as part of a Turkish investigation of Mr. Zarrab. That report is publicly available. It was leaked onto the Internet. So that report is obtainable outside of discovery and, as the government has made

clear in its submissions, if obtained outside of the discovery process, it's not subject to the protective order.

THE COURT: It can't be.

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MR. KAMARAJU: So they are able to provide the actual report to whoever they want, whether it's the Turkish Ministry of Justice or not.

What they have suggested is that they wish to also provide the affidavit because the affidavit in their mind specifies particular parts of the police report that were relied upon as part of the warrant, the affidavit.

THE COURT: No. It was relied upon in obtaining -MR. KAMARAJU: In obtaining the warrant. So the
government filed a letter under seal objecting to that for
numerous reasons, including the fact that, in our view, the
Turkish Minister of Justice current view as to the validity of
the report is irrelevant. The defense has the ability to
provide the actual report to the Turkish Minister of Justice,
even if it is relevant.

And then we identified for the Court, and this is the portion of the letter that's sealed, so I'm not going to discuss it with too many specifics, some of the things that Mr. Brafman referenced, which are communications had between the defense counsel or other individuals acting on behalf of the defendant, and members of the Turkish government and the U.S. Government. And those matters, as far as we know, are not

public. Some aspects of them are, but we are not aware that all of those are public, which is why we filed the letter under seal for the Court to be aware of.

THE COURT: It's your position, however, that apart from those matters, you should prevail on the dispute with Mr. Brafman anyway?

MR. KAMARAJU: Yes. Because for the reasons set forth in the letter, we simply don't think that this would lead to any admissible evidence whatsoever.

MR. BRAFMAN: Judge, I really don't understand the government's concern. We have a hearing scheduled on the 30th. Now, at the hearing we intend to use the affidavit in support of the search warrant to cross-examine Agent McReynolds and it will be a matter of public record.

In addition, in the materials filed in support of the Franks hearing, we have already referenced sections of the affidavit and a suggestion that by releasing the underlying affidavit somehow prejudices the United States Government or its prosecution of this case is kind of a specious argument.

In addition, the reason we need it is we understand that the police report in Turkey was posted online. That's really the point that we are trying to make in that our government used a police report filed online by someone who we believe had their own political agenda and used it as the gospel to demonstrate the veracity of a Turkish criminal

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investigation against our client.

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And what I think we can establish, and we have a right to try and get the help of the Turkish government entirely properly, because he's a Turkish citizen, Mr. Zarrab is a Turkish citizen, and not a citizen of the United States, we have a right to try and get a formal statement from their ministry of justice to the effect that the police report, A, is not a police report, that it has been discredited and, third -and that's why we may need to see the affidavit -- third, the manner in which the affidavit discusses the integrity of the police report does not meet standards in Turkey for reliable criminal evidence and it's not irrelevant to your Honor's finding because at the end of the day, Judge, if we were in Turkey arguing that someone should be going to prison for the rest of his life based on an investigation done by the FBI and the Department of Justice were to conclude that the FBI investigation was flawed, then dismiss the charges and conclude that this was part of a political dispute and it has no merit and can't be relied on, I think you would rule that the defendant in Turkey would have a right to that evidence in an attempt to defend himself.

I'm not suggesting your Honor is going to be bound by the decision we get from the ministry of justice in Turkey on this issue. But they should certainly be allowed to make an informed decision so that they are not relying on what's

available on the Internet. And I think we are asking this, quite frankly, because he has taken from Miami and been locked up for six months for a crime that is very esoteric in nature, and this political dispute that is now embroiling the entire country of Turkey to some degree impacts on this trial, whether the government wants it or not. Not necessarily for the trier of fact, but certainly with respect to issues that your Honor must decide on prior to trial. Keeping this under seal does not make any sense to me.

THE COURT: I got it.

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MR. BRAFMAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else we need to discuss today?

MR. BRAFMAN: No, sir.

THE COURT: I am going to try and get you a ruling on this application ASAP.

MR. KAMARAJU: Your Honor, just as a housekeeping matter, the government would ask to exclude time on the second superseding indictment through the date of the trial, which is January --

THE COURT: Haven't we already done that?

MR. KAMARAJU: We did it with respect to the first superseding indictment, just as a housekeeping matter. And the basis for that would obviously be to give defense counsel time to review discovery and for us to have ongoing discussions and in light of the pending motions and motions that are

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MR. BRAFMAN: There is a good-faith basis to exclude that time. We are in the process of continuing to file motions and reviewing discovery.

THE COURT: I agree with that and I also find, under 18, United States Code, Section 3161, that the request for adjournment joined in by both sides to and including the trial date of, I think it's January 22 --

MR. KAMARAJU: 23rd, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- is appropriate and warrants exclusion of the adjourned time from speedy trial calculations with respect to the S2 indictment. I further find that the exclusion is designed to prevent any possible miscarriage of justice, to facilitate these proceedings and to guarantee effective representation by and preparation by counsel for both parties. Thus the need for exclusion and the ends of justice outweigh the interests of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 3161 (h) (7) (A) and (b). Of course, we have already excluded time until the trial date with respect to the prior indictment.

MR. BRAFMAN: Just so I'm clear, your Honor, we will try and confirm with the government to see that there is a need for an adjournment of the trial date and see if we can come to a consent on that. I just want to respectfully again alert the Court to the concern we have about the approaching trial date.

And certainly by the 30th, when we are before your Honor for the hearing, we will have our issues in a row on that. And if there is no consent, we will explain perhaps the need for the adjournment at that time. THE COURT: I appreciate that and I will be likely to

go along with good-faith presentation in that regard.

MR. BRAFMAN: Thank you, sir.